The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, June 1, 1799.

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Treasury Department,

MARCH 11, 1799.

Public Notice is hereby given, Pursuant to the Act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "An Act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen," and the Act supplementary to the said recited Act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter described, namely, "beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges; thence due west to the main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscarora's branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the said river to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning," has been divided into townships or fractions square, and fractional parts of townships; and the plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 19th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the first day of January 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HAVING obtained drafts of the First, Second Third and Fourth Donation Districts, north and west of the river Allegheny, I take the liberty to inform the public that I will attend at my house in the Second District, on Slippery Rock, six miles west of the Franklin road, in order to shew any lands in the said districts, to any person that may apply. From my knowledge and experience in this country, I flatter myself I can do this business with accuracy and dispatch, and to the satisfaction of the employer.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, jun.

April 21, 1799. 12t

Cut Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber having established a Cut Nail Manufactory in Pittsburgh, respectfully claims the patronage of the citizens of the Western Country, and informs them that they may be supplied with Nails and Sprigs of every description, at a low rate—a generous discount will be allowed those who purchase a large quantity. It must be obvious to every person, that large sums of money are drained out of the Western Country for these articles, and the encouragement of this infant manufactory will in some measure prevent it. Orders for Nails from any part of the country will be thankfully received and forwarded with dispatch, by

GEORGE HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, January 31, 1799.

N. B Said Holdship has made arrangements so as this manufactory shall not interfere with the business of house Carpenter and Joiner.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a certain writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, tested the 30th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Greensburgh, in the county of Westmoreland, on Monday the 10th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold, the following Tracts of Land, with the appurtenances, seized and taken in execution as the property of the late Richard Buckhouse, deceased, in the hands of the administrators of the said Richard Buckhouse, at the time of his decease, at the suit of Thomas Shields viz.

A certain tract of land situate on the south side of Youghiogany river, called *State Coat Button*, in Rostraver township, containing 101 acres and the allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c.

One other tract of land situate on the Youghiogeny river, in Huntingdon township, called *Transposition*, containing 330 acres and one quarter, and allowance as aforesaid.

One other tract of land called *Eve's Farm*, situate in Huntingdon township, containing 84 acres and three quarters, and allowance as aforesaid.

One other tract of land called *Dowry*, situate on Barren run, in Huntingdon township, containing 383 acres and allowance as aforesaid.

One other tract of land called *George's Fancy*, in Huntingdon township, containing 411 acres and three quarters, and allowance as aforesaid.

One other tract of land called *Hue's Woodland*, in Huntingdon township, adjoining Youghiogany river, containing 217 acres and one half, and allowance as aforesaid.

One other tract of land called *Settlement*, in Huntingdon township, containing 104 acres and allowance as aforesaid.

One other tract of land called *Sugar Tree Hill*, adjoining Youghiogany river, in Huntingdon township, containing 32 acres and 150 perches, and allowance as aforesaid.

One other tract called *Iron Bank*, situate on Barren run, in Huntingdon township, containing 200, and allowance as aforesaid.

One other tract of land called *Long Tail*, in Huntingdon township, containing 122 acres and 68 perches, and allowance as aforesaid.

One other tract of land called *Walnut Hill*, in Huntingdon township, adjoining the Youghiogany river, containing 28 acres and 123 perches, and allowance as aforesaid.

And one full equal undivided moiety of all that certain tract of land called *Junction*, situate on the north side of Jacob's creek, containing 355 acres, and allowance—it being the same tract that was conveyed by Thomas Shields and wife, by deed dated the 15th day of May, A. D 1794, to Richard Buckhouse, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds, in the county of Westmoreland aforesaid, in book No. 2, page 51, containing in the whole 2193 acres and 140 perches, and allowance as aforesaid.

JOHN KUHNS, Sheriff.

Greensburgh, May 18, 1799

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all those indebted to him to come forward and settle off their accounts previous to the 20th of June next. He hopes there will be more attention paid to this, than is generally paid to notices of a like nature in public prints, for the delinquents at that time may expect, and he is determined, indiscriminately, to bring suits.

He has just received and opening for Sale, a very handsome and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittsburgh, May 24, 1799

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the subscriber on Thursday night last, a dark bay HORSE, by a certain ISAAC MOORE, about 5 feet high, a dark complexion and ill-favored, he was formerly a soldier, but latterly resided in Pittsburgh. Having fortunately secured my horse, I think it a duty I owe the public to endeavour to have the thief apprehended, I will therefore give the above reward to any person who will apprehend him and deliver him into the jail of Allegheny county.

May 20, 1799. ALEXANDER OFFUTT.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY *on the 20th day of April last, from the subscriber living on Robinson's Run, an apprentice boy named William Turner, about 18 years of age, slim made, much marked with the small pox, 5 feet 8 inches high, brown hair tied. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver him to me.*

MATHEW PINKERTON.

Fayette township, Allegheny county, May 20, 1799.

I HEREBY inform the public, that I keep the Office for Col Thomas Stokely's District of Ohio river, at my house in the north west of Town of Beaver, where I have furnished myself with all the Donation Drafts, which may be seen on application, and I will attend to shew them on the shortest notice, as well as to all other business in the Surveying line.

JOSEPH HUMPHILL.

Beaver Town, May 20, 1799.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of said State until the 1st of September next, inclusive, and that the subscribers, authorized by law, will sit as a Board at said Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Register.
PETER BAYNTON, Treasurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

A ROBBERY.

ON the night of the 22d instant, the subscriber's house was broke open and robbed of Cash to the amount of one hundred dollars, and a pocket-book containing sundry notes and due bills and other papers of value. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid to any person who will apprehend and secure the person guilty of this robbery, so that he may be brought to punishment, or if the money and papers are returned, no questions will be asked.

MATTHEW LOGAN.

Pittsburgh, May 24, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Ross and M'Dowell, Blacksmiths, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said partnership are requested to come forward and make payment, and those having demands against said partnership are requested to bring them forward for settlement.

JOHN ROSS,
JOHN M'DOWELL.

Pittsburgh, May 24, 1799.

WHEREAS reports, injurious to the character of the subscriber, has been circulated through this county, by a certain Lewis Pearce, jun. and whereas the subscriber has been prevailed on, for the present, to suspend a prosecution against said Pearce, from certain considerations; he therefore takes this method of acquainting the public with these circumstances, and informing said Pearce, that, if in future he gives his tongue any further liberty, he will be prosecuted as the law directs in such cases.

AMOS ROBINS.

Forks of Yough, May 24, 1799.

Came to the plantation of

the subscriber living in Ligonier Valley, at the foot of Laurel Hill, two OXEN, 7 or 8 years old, both crop in the near ear, one a brindle with white spots, the other black and white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ROBERT CRAWFORD.

Donegal township, Westmoreland county, May 16, 1799.

Lands in New-Connecticut.

THE Subscriber has surveyed into Lots, two Townships near the South-East Corner of that well known Tract of Land, called the Western Reserve, or New Connecticut, which lies South of Lake Erie and West of Pennsylvania; which he now offers for Sale to actual Settlers. These Towns, according to the original Survey of the tract, are No. 5, in the 1st Range, which is now called Hartford, and No. 4, in the 2d Range, now called Vienna; and are situated within seventy Miles of Pittsburgh, and within three Miles of the boatable Waters of the Ohio—Good Roads are Cut to and through them, and there are several Settlements within ten and some within two Miles of said Towns. Considerable Improvements were made upon the Lands last Summer, and a Number of Settlers are now moving upon them. The Land in general is level, but diversified with handsome Rises, is covered with a rich Growth of Timber, of Oak of all Kinds, principally of white; Walnut of every kind, particularly black; Chesnut, Butternut, Whitewood, Ash, Elm, Cherry, Cucumber Tree, &c. &c. with a Proportion of Beach and Hard Maple Groves.—The Soil excellent for every Production common to the Climate, and particularly for Grain and Grass,—is free from Stone, and tolerably supplied with living Streams and Springs of good and pure water. The title certain, and Warrantee Deeds will be given.——These Lands are now offered at a low Price, and present a certain Prospect to industrious Men of small property, of securing an ample Estate for Themselves and Children.—Suitable Encouragement will be granted Settlers who can be well recommended, and good Wages in Land for Workmen this Summer.——For Terms of Sale, inquire of Ephraim Root, Esq. at Hartford, or of the Subscriber, who will be upon the Land this Summer.—The Subscriber is also Proprietor in Towns No. 13, in the 1st Range, —No. 5, in the 6th Range,—and No. 8, in the 7th Range, which are upon and near the great Roads now completed East and west, and North and South across the Tract, where he will dispose of Land in Quantities, agreeable to the Wishes of the Purchaser.

URIEL HOLMES, Jun.

LITCHFIELD, (Con.) April 1st, 1799.

FOR SALE.

The following Tracts of

DONATION LAND

In the First District—No. 6, 10, 21, 63, 82, 86, 136, 150, 171, 180.

Second District—No. 33, 171, 343, 3[illegible] 427, 1870, 1895, 1942.

Third District—No. 24, 57, 60, 480, [illegible] 529.

Fourth District—No. 68, 73, 75, 6[illegible] 765, 796, 828, 854, 861.

Fifth District—No. 89, 96, 871, 8[illegible] 982, 1014, 1085.

Sixth District—No. 1224, 1296, 1302

Seventh District—No. 135, 1308, 130[illegible] 1474.

Eighth District—No. 159, 1525, 152[illegible] 1554, 1593, 1623, 1633, 1640, 1651 1670, 1695, 1719.

Tenth District—No. 1970, 2020, 20[illegible]

The following *DEPRECIATION LA[illegible]*

In the Second District—No. 107.

Third District—No. 91, 94.

Fourth District—No. 66, 77, 78, 79, 148, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178.

Fifth District—No. 168, 287, 288.

The above Tracts of Land are for sale following terms, viz. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, one fourth in two years, one fourth in three years and one fourth in four years. Any person inclining to purchase any of the above Donation Land, will apply to the subscriber on the banks of the Allegheny river, who is duly authorized to sell them.

JAMES SAMPLE.

March 29, 1799.

Just arrived and for Sale, a quantity of

FINE SALT

at JAMES O'HARA.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1799.

Public Notice.

WHEREAS there are a number of Tracts of Depreciation, Donation Warranted Land, lying in Allegheny county whereon there is three and four years tax due; and whereas we are ignorant of the present owners of most of said land for want of residence, having returns only of the names of the original patentees and warrantees; therefore, to inform the present owners of all the aforesaid lands, or so much thereof as will be necessary to defray the tax and charges, will be exposed to Public Sale on TUESDAY the 6th of AUGUST next, unless the arrears of tax be previously paid off.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
EBENEZER DENNY,
WILLIAM DUNNING, } *Commissioners.*

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1799

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A LARGE, handsome two story Stone House situate in Second street, there are seven rooms on a floor, two good garrets well finished, a spacious stone kitchen and pantry, two good chambers, a spacious passage from dwelling house to kitchen, very convenient for a summer room, an excellent cellar under the whole. The premises will be sold on easy payments made easy. For terms apply at the Post Office. Pittsburgh, May 10

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, May 13.

A gentleman arrived in town on Saturday came out passenger in the brig Union, Boston, in 42 days from Dublin. They are indebted for the loan of Dublin papers to the 23d of March. Though we have from the continent of Europe later than received by Captain Trott, yet we have articles relative to Ireland worthy of publishing some of which we now insert.

The Irish and London trade ships fitted were to sail in three days after the Union convoy.

Flax-seed was quick at 7 guineas.

FROM THE IRISH PAPERS

DUBLIN, March 20.

Similar precautions to those which were taken in Dublin, are adopted in Cork to prevent any person from quitting the kingdom that district, without a passport signed by the collector or surveyor of the port.—This determination will be strictly enforced.

Yesterday morning several of the state prisoners were put on board a vessel lying in the harbour to be conveyed from this country agreeable to the compact made between them and the government. Two frigates are in the bay to receive them.—Among those that have been put on board we have collected the following names:

Kilmainham—T. A. Emmet, J. Sweetman, J. Cuthbert, J. Cormick, J. Sweetman, Hamilton, ——— Cummins.

Newgate—Arthur O'Connor, M. Allen, S. Nelson, Thomas Russell, Wm Dowdall.

Bridewell—Roger O'Connor, Hughes, E. Sweeney.

Tower—Doctor M'Nevin.

The entire number destined to go in the vessel is supposed to be forty, as so many cabins is said, have been prepared. Their destination is reported to be some part of Great Britain.

March 22. An American who, we believe, last left Paris, relates, that the [illegible] ancient scene of dissipation, exceeding

periods. Property transferred into hands unaccuſtomed to its uſe and acquired without labour is rapid in its circulation—and a recent hair dreſſer, or preſent courtezan, frequently waſtes, in much a morning as would ſupport a credible family for a year, the multitude, however, "in curſes not loud but deep" attribute to the government the penury under which they labour, thirſt for an opportunity to practice the ſcenes they reprobate. Four of the directors, apprehenſive for their perſonal ſafety, are inviſible.—Barras, whoſe prodigality attaches the deſperate, who had rather live by plunder than by work, keeps public tables, and entertainments equal in magnificence to thoſe of an Eaſtern Monarch,—The French connection with, as well as dominion over, St. Domingo, was conceived to be completely at an end, and that Touſſaint would eſtabliſh his independence through the medium of Britain.

March 23.

PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A ſubſcription is now opened for the purpoſe of erecting, in a conſpicuous and fit place, a public memorial, inſcribed with the names of thoſe worthy patriots, in both houſes of parliament, who eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves upon the queſtion of a legiſlative union—men, whoſe public virtue, unawed by power, and unſhaken by alurements, have given a public evidence of their loyalty and their love for their country. It is the duty of that country, whoſe rights, and conſtitution they have ſaved, to tranſmit their names and their example to poſterity, together with the names of ſuch other Members ſhall hereafter join the patriotic band.

The die appears to be caſt, and war once more will ravage the plains of Germany. By paſſing the Rhine at Kehl, the ſituation the French formerly croſſed it at, Franconia and Suabia lie open to them, and their intent very probably will be to march towards the Danube, and from thence penetrate the Emperor's hereditary territories; for in that caſe, the provinces of Auſtria Anterior and Interior Auſtria will be open to attack. We ſhall however ſuppoſe, that the united armies of Francis and the Emperor Paul will not be idle, but that many bloody and dreadful conflicts will ſhortly take place.

The invaſion of Germany, from the northern part of Italy, will be one great object with the French, while all the newly organized Republics of that country will be obliged to furniſh ſupplies and neceſſary contingencies. It is on the plains of Germany bordering on Lombardy that the Emperor's hereditary territories are the moſt valuable, and by which Buonaparte ſoon compelled Francis to make a peace, as otherwiſe the terms would have been dictated at the walls of Vienna. Independent of the Italian auxiliaries, the Swiſs Cantons muſt alſo afford aſſiſtance, whoſe troops are deemed as brave a ſet of men as any on the Continent of Europe.

The following letter has been tranſmitted to the General Officers, &c. commanding in this kingdom.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Dublin, 16th March 1799.

The very diſturbed ſtate of Ireland, at the period of his Excellency's arrival, and the ſubſequent attempts of a foreign enemy to invade the country, prevented the Lord Lieutenant from having an opportunity of reviewing that reſpectable military corps, the yeomanry of Ireland, during the laſt year.

It is, however, his intention, as far as may be in his power, perſonally to ſee them; and where that cannot be effected, to employ the general officers of the ſtaff, to inſpect the whole body of yeomanry throughout the kingdom in the courſe of the enſuing month

The Lord Lieutenant is convinced, that the probability of their being ſoon called again into action, will induce them to appear as complete and in as good order as poſſible; and he has no doubt that when the day of trial ſhall come, the known loyalty and public ſpirit, which have hitherto ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed the yeomanry of Ireland, will animate them to ſtand bravely and ſtand in defence of their king and country, againſt the moſt inveterate enemies of the British empire.

(Signed) G. HEWETT. Adj. Gen.

In purſuance, of a memorial addreſſed to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant by eight juſtices of the peace of the county Mayo, agreed to at a general ſeſſion held at Ballinrope on the 18th inſt. a privy council was held yeſterday at the Caſtle, and proclamation ordered to be iſſued, declaring the county to martial law.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, May 10.

Captain Deſpon, who left Guadaloupe the 4th inſtant, has favored us with the following

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

ARRETTE.

The Particular Agent of the Executive Directory at Gaudaloupe and its dependencies, has, ſince his arrival in the colony, confirmed the reſolutions of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, with reſpect to neutral and allied nations:—His meaſures have been calculated to keep union and harmony and to cauſe their rights and their property to be reſpected.

Thoſe meaſures were ſcrupulouſly obſerved with regard to the Americans. The citizens of that nation, who were detained, on his arrival, have been releaſed. Thoſe who were deſtitute of reſources, have been ſupplied with the ſuccours which their ſituations required; and cartels were provided to carry them to New-York. The cargoes of ſhips ſeized and carried into Guadaloupe and its dependencies were reſtored to the owners; and, in addition to the proofs of our averſion from vexations and hoſtilities, and the armed ſchooner of the United States, the Revenge, was ſent back to the Preſident.

The Particular Agent of the Directory could not, without aſtoniſhment and indignation, be informed, that in contempt of the free and open conduct obſerved in reſpect to that nation, Mr. Truxton, commanding the American ſhip Conſtellation, mounting FIFTY guns, inſulted the colours of the French republic, and took, in an action wherein he was aggreſſor, the frigate Inſurgent whoſe captain had poſitive orders to reſpect the American flag.

Such a piece of hoſtility, exerciſed without a declaration of war, has induced meaſures, the reſult of which leaves no doubt that the American officer, in thus acting, followed the orders and inſtructions of his government.

From the above facts, and the hoſtilities which are daily commited by the Americans ſince the caprure of the Inſurgent.

The Particular Agent of the Executive Directory.

Conſidering, that it is his duty to cauſe the flag of the French republic to be reſpected, to protect the commerce and the ſeamen from the riſk they have to run from the Americans, who are cruſing in force on theſe coaſts:

To adopt meaſures which may be the leaſt prejudicial to negociations that may have began between the two nations; and which may juſtify ſelf-defence againſt aggreſſion and inſults, and even to prevent them:

RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

I. The captains and officers who command the veſſels of the republic, and thoſe armed from the ports of Guadalope and its dependencies, are authorized, from the date of the republication of the preſent Reſolve, to purſue all American veſſels, whether belonging to the government or to individuals; to ſeize and capture them, without diſtinction, and bring them into the ports of Guadaloupe and its dependencies.

II. The veſſels belonging to the American Government ſhall be kept to be uſed according to the order of the Executive Directory.

III. Such as are the property of individuals, and which may contravene the laws of the republic, and the reſolves of the Executive Directory, reſpecting neutrals and allies, and liable to condemnation, agreeably to the purport of thoſe ſame laws and reſolves, ſhall be, as well as their cargoes, condemned by a judgment of the Tribunal of Commerce, and ſold for the profit of the captors according to cuſtom.

IV. The merchants, veſſels the papers of which ſhall have been acknowledged by the Tribunal to be regular, and not liable to condemnation, ſhall be ſold, together with their cargoes, and the proceeds thereof depoſited in the public coffers, that it may afterwards be delivered either to the captors or owners, agreeably to the orders of the Executive Directory.

V. In the foregoing diſpoſitions are included, all American veſſels and their cargoes, detained in the ports of Guadaloupe and its dependencies, ever ſince information was received of the capture of the Inſurgent.

The preſent reſolves ſhall be read, publiſhed, poſted up and regiſtered in the Tribunal of Commerce and Council of the Navy.

All public Functionaries, Officers and Commanders of ſhips of the Republic, and Privateers, whom it concerns, hereby ordered to conform to the ſame.

Done at Baſſeterre, in the National Houſe of the Agent, the 24th Ventoſe, 7th year of the France Republic, One and Indiviſible.

[Signed] DESFOURNEAUX. Agent of the Directory.

[Signed] DESCHAMPS, Particular Secretary of the General Secretary.

A true copy,

[Signed] DESFOURNEAUX.

Pittsburgh, June 1.

The circumſtances attending the trial of the unhappy man, John Fries, lately found guilty of High Treaſon, are of a nature to promote all that confidence and reſpect, in the higheſt degree, which ſhould ever attend an inſtitution juſtly prized by an enlightened man, as the moſt powerful ſafeguard of national liberty,

After hearing the moſt elaborate defence ever made for a criminal in this country, and the moſt candid and impartial expoſition of the caſe on the part of the proſecution, the Jury, being about to retire, received the permiſſion of the Court, to take whatever refreſhments they might need. Having retired, the Foreman proceeded to take the ſente of the Jury, by ballot, when it appeared that, without any debate having been held, there was an entire unanimity.

It is an additional ſatisfaction to learn, that the unhappy priſoner himſelf, has expreſſed his complacency at the uniformly, unexceptionable courſe of his whole trial, which occupied a ſpace of eleven days.

Amidſt ſo general an exaſperation of parties, as unhappily prevail in our country, it is extremely gratifying, to find, on a review of this whole trial, that no motive foreign to the ſoundeſt principles of juſtice, has been ſuffered in the ſlighteſt degree to take operation: Even the envenomed tongue of malice has met no occaſion whereon to found even a murmur againſt that government, and that particular branch of it, which have heretofore exiſted the objects of its ceaſeleſs venom. Let us hope that this exceſſive rancour is awed into a temperance, which ſhall for the future reſtrain it from affixing an inſtitution every where confeſſed to be the moſt precious reſult of human wiſdom and experience; an inſtitution by the pure or perverſe ſtate of which, every Republic muſt ſtand or fall

[Philad. paper.

It appears from a recent calculation, accurate as it could be made from the various circumſtances of the French Revolution, that France has loſt, by war or domeſtic crimes and diſtractions, no leſs than 2,500,000 men ſince the year 1782 to the preſent moment. It was once ſtated by Dumas in the Legiſlative Body, that the whole of the National Guards throughout the Republic had been renewed three times within the ſpace of ſeven years. [Lond. pap.

BEAVER.

A QUANTITY of Beaver and ſmall Furrs, for Sale at JOHN IRWIN's Store.—Hats will be taken in part pay.

Pittſburgh, May 30, 1799.

Ten Dollars Reward.

"My Horſe, ſome Villain ſtole away;
"Or elſe for verdure gone aſtray."

ON Tueſday night the 14th inſt. my only Horſe JACOBIN, was either ſtole or ſtrayed, from the houſe of Col. Charles Campbell, on Blackſtick, Weſtmoreland county; he is well made, critics may diſpute whether his colour is black, or a dark brown, his age is ſix years; about 14 hands high, newly ſhod before, without ſhoes behind, his tail a bob, mane and foretop cut ſhort, a ſmall ſtar on his forehead; unleſs returned he is found of a licentious liberty; will regard no fence, nor line of demarcation, but like the Gauls, will purſue a ſyſtem of plunder, and invade the rights of Man, in committing depredations on their grain fields, or meadows; ſometimes he will requite evil for good, by giving a kick for a comfortable feed; when under the ſaddle he diſcovers objects very diſtinctly, and, like a true Frenchman, bows without reſpect. Any perſon apprehending this offender, and delivering him to Col. Charles Campbell or John Denniſton, will receive the above reward, or if more convenient the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh.

EDWARD DAY.

May 31, 1799.

To be Sold,

A SMALL Tract of Land containing Eighty Six Acres and three quarters, and allowance, lying on the waters of Sandy creek, Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of John Johnſton, John Kelly, and others. Any perſon wiſhing to become the purchaſer may ſee the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the land.

WILLIAM WHITE.

May 25, 1799.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Pittſburgh on the inſt. a ſmall Red COW, with a white face, a white ſtreak over her ſhoulders, and a white ſpot on her rump, her near horn broke off, and part of the pith remaining above where it was broke, white belly, long tail, with the end white.—Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber at Fort Fayette, or ſecures her ſo that ſhe may be had, ſhall receive the above reward.

EDWARD D. TURNER.

May 30, 1799.

REMOVAL OF THE
Tobacco Manufactory.

THE ſubſcriber having removed from his late dwelling houſe to the houſe next door to Mrs. Murphy's, formerly occupied by Mr. Wrenſhall, takes this method to inform the public, that he ſtill carries on in an extenſive manner the TOBACCO and SNUFF Manufactory buſineſs, where thoſe who have favored him with their cuſtom can as uſual be ſupplied with thoſe articles in his line. The patronage which has been liberally evinced by the public, merits the ſincere thanks of

JOSEPH M'CLURG.

Pittſburgh, June 1, 1799.

N. B. A Journeyman wanted to the above buſineſs.

Said M'Clurg has alſo for ſale on moderate terms, a general aſſortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Queenſware, Silver and Jewelry wares; alſo, Hopkin's celebrated Razor Strops.

Cut & Forged Nail Manufactory

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has eſtabliſhed a Nail Manufactory next door to Mrs. Murphy's, Pittſburgh, where Nails and Sprigs of every deſcription, forged or cut, are made and for ſale at a reduced price. A generous abatement made thoſe who purchaſe by the quantity. Orders from the country will be carefully attended to.

He hopes from the knowledge he has in the above buſineſs, to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

WILLIAM PORTER.

Pittſburgh, May 10, 1799.

N. B. Employment and generous wages to two or three perſons who underſtand the forged Nailing buſineſs.

Boat Yard.

THE ſubſcribers inform the public that they are about eſtabliſhing a BOAT YARD in the town of Pittſburgh, where they intend building Keel and Kentucky Boats, of various ſizes. They wiſh to contract for boards and timber to be delivered at this place, for which they will give a generous price. Merchants and others deſcending the Ohio will be ſupplied with well built boats on as reaſonable terms as they can be on the weſtern waters.

JOHN M'LEOD,
MORDECAI M'LEOD,
DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
JOSEPH BROWN.

Pittſburgh, April 24, 1799.

N. B. A generous price will be given for clean flax tow.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the [illegible] of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th day of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authorized to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1798.

William Larwill,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends for the generous aſſiſtance afforded him ſince he was put in confinement—his ſtores having been broke open by night, and his property violently taken away by a certain William Gazzam, who adverties he is authoriſed to receive debts due me, but it is unfortunate for the ſaid Gazzam, he can produce no account againſt any perſon. Larwill, who is diſpoſed to pay his juſt debts, has a right to receive, as will be ſeen in the following note that has been obligingly ſent him.

Pittſburgh, February 14, 1799.

Pittſburgh, February 9, 1799.

SIR,

HAVING been of your council from the firſt, and acquainted with every tranſaction relative to what William Gazzam in his advertiſement in the Pittſburgh Gazette, calls an *aſſignment* of your property, we are of opinion that it was not an aſſignment, but an *agreement* to aſſign and changed no property, until actual delivery, and even as to what was delivered the property reverted and became veſted in you, as the agreement was waved by Gazzam on recurring to his ſuit, in conſideration of withdrawing which the agreement was made; and that now you have a right to retain, or regain, as the caſe may be, and to recover your debts as if no ſuch agreement had ever taken place.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.
JAMES MONTGOMERY.
SAM. S. MAHON.

For Sale.

LOT No. 242, in Front-Street, together with the buildings thereon erected, for which an indiſputable title will be given by

JOHN HANDLYN.

Pittſburgh, June 1, 1799

N. B. For terms of payment, &c. apply to Mr. William Chriſty.

THE Members of the Pittſburgh Mechanical Society are requeſted to meet at the uſual time and place, on Monday evening next.

By Order,

R. J. CLOW, Sec'ry.

May 31, 1799.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

Arrangements are making at Lancaſter for the accommodation of the State Legiſlature. The public offices are now removing thither from the city.

A new Trial, in the caſe of John Fries, lately found guilty of High Treaſon, has been granted by the Court. This trial will not commence until the next ſitting of the Court.

From papers brought by the Venus, which arrived at Boſton from Liverpool.

DEFEAT of the FRENCH.

LONDON, March 24.

Observer Office, Sunday Evening, 2 O'Clock

The Hamburgh Mail due this day, arrived at twelve o'clock, and brought the gratifying and important intelligence of the defeat and retreat of the French Army in the country of the Grisons, communicated through various channels; but particularly by a letter from Lindau, on the Lake of Conſtance, dated on the evening of the 8th inſt. to the following effect:

The French Army under the orders of General Maſſena, on the night of the 5th paſſed the Rhine near Sarganz, between Chur and Feldkirk, and on the following morning advanced with rapidity on General Auffenburg's corps, which it drove back, and cut off its communications with the main body of the Imperial Army. General Hotz, however being apprized of theſe movements, early on the morning of the 7th advanced from Feldkirk; an action, dreadfully ſanguinary enſued, and was maintained during the greater part of the day; but in the event, the French were defeated and compelled to croſs the Rhine with very conſiderable loſs.

The loſs of the Auſtrians was conſiderable; the regiment of Stem had forty men killed and ſeveral wounded.

Small corps of the Republicans on the 7th attempted to croſs the Rhine at four ſeveral points on the ſkirts of the Griſon country and Vorarlberg, namely, at Haldenſtein, Ragatz, Weidenberg and Saletz, but were at each repulſed by the Auſtrians.

General Hotze profiting by his victory, immediately penetrated from Chur into the canton of Glarus, where thouſands of Swiſs malcontents were crowding to join him.

at all times ſubmit their books, papers and accounts to the inſpection of ſuch perſons as may be appointed for that purpoſe; and the ſaid collector ſhall at all times pay to the order of the officer who ſhall be authorized to direct the payment thereof, the whole of the monies which they may reſpectively receive by virtue of this act (ſuch monies as they are otherwiſe by this act directed to pay, only excepted) and ſhall, once in every three months, or oftener if they ſhall be required, tranſmit their accounts for ſettlement, to the officer or officers, whoſe duty it ſhall be to make ſuch ſettlement; and if any collector, naval officer, or ſurveyor, ſhall omit to keep fair and true accounts as aforeſaid, or ſhall refuſe to ſubmit forthwith their books, papers and accounts, to inſpection as aforeſaid, or if any collector ſhall omit or refuſe to render his accounts for ſettlement, for a term exceeding three months after the ſame ſhall have been required by the proper officer, in each and every ſuch caſe the delinquent officer ſhall forfeit and pay, for the uſe of the United States, one thouſand dollars, to be recovered with coſts of ſuit.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That every collector, naval officer and ſurveyor, in caſes of occaſional and neceſſary abſence, or of ſickneſs, and not otherwiſe, may reſpectively exerciſe and perform their ſeveral functions, powers and duties by deputy, duly conſtituted under their hands and ſeals reſpectively, for whom, in the execution of their truſt, they ſhall reſpectively be anſwerable; that in caſe of the diſability or death of a collector, the duties and authorities veſted in him, ſhall devolve on his deputy, if any there be at the time of ſuch diſability or death, for whoſe conduct the eſtate of ſuch diſabled or deceaſed collector ſhall be liable; and in defect of a deputy, the ſaid authorities and duties ſhall devolve upon the naval officer of the ſame diſtrict, if any there be; and if there be no naval officer, upon the ſurveyor of the port appointed for the reſidence of ſuch diſabled or deceaſed collector, if any there be, and if none, upon the ſurveyor of the port neareſt thereto and within the ſaid diſtrict. And in every caſe of the diſability or death of a ſurveyor, it ſhall be lawful for the collector of the diſtrict to nominate ſome fit perſon to perform his duties and exerciſe his authorities; and the authorities of the perſons who may be empowered to act in the ſtead of thoſe who may be diſabled or dead, ſhall continue until ſucceſſors ſhall be duly appointed and ready to enter upon the execution of their reſpective offices. *Collectors, &c. may appoint deputies.*

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That no goods, wares or merchandize, ſhall be brought into the United States, from any foreign port or place, in any ſhip or veſſel belonging in the whole or in part, to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, unleſs the maſter or perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall have on board a manifeſt or manifeſts in writing, ſigned by ſuch maſter *Maſters of veſſels from foreign ports to have manifeſts of the cargoes.*

or other perſon, containing the name or names of the port or ports, place or places where the goods in ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts mentioned, ſhall have been reſpectively taken on board, and the port or ports, place or places within the United States, for which the ſame are reſpectively conſigned or deſtined, particularly noting the goods, wares and merchandize deſtined for each port or place reſpectively, and the name, deſcription and built of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and the true admeaſurement or tonnage thereof, the port or place to which ſuch ſhip or veſſel belongs, with the name or names of each owner, according to the regiſter of the ſame, together with the name of the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and a juſt and particular account of all the goods, wares and merchandize ſo laden or taken on board, whether in packages, or ſtowed looſe, of any kind or nature whatſoever, together with the marks and numbers, as marked on each package, and the number or quantity and deſcription of the packages, in words at length, whether leaguer, pipe, butt, puncheon, hogſhead, barrel, keg, caſe, bale, pack, truſs, cheſt, box, band-box, bundle, parcel, caſk or package, of any kind or ſort, deſcribing the ſame by its uſual name or denomination; together with the name or names of the perſon or perſons to whom the ſame are reſpectively conſigned, agreeably to the bills of loading ſigned for the ſame, unleſs when the ſaid goods are conſigned to order, when it ſhall be ſo expreſſed in the ſaid manifeſt or manifeſts; together with the name or names of the ſeveral paſſengers on board the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, diſtinguiſhing whether cabin or ſteerage paſſengers, or both, with their baggage, ſpecifying the number and deſcription of packages belonging to each reſpectively, together with an account of the remaining ſea ſtores, if any. And the form of a manifeſt for goods and merchandize imported in a veſſel of the United States, ſhall be as follows, to wit:

Form of manifeſt

Report and manifeſt of the cargo laden on board of the (here inſert the denomination and name of the veſſel) whereof (inſert the maſter's name) is maſter, which cargo was taken on board at (here inſert the port or ports, place or places at which the cargo was laden) burthen tons, built at in the ſtate of and owned by merchants at (inſerting the tonnage, where built, by whom owned, and place or places of reſidence, as particularly detailed in the certificate of regiſtry) as per regiſter granted at (here inſert the port or place) the (here inſert the day of the month and year when granted) and bound for (here inſert the name of the port or place where bound to.)

Marks.	Number inclusive.	Packages and contents.	By whom shipped.	To whom consigned, or if to order.	Place of consignee's residence.	Ports of destination.

Returned Cargo.

(If any articles of the outward cargo are brought back, they are to be detailed, specifying by whom shipped outward, and to whom consigned inward.)

Return of passengers, and of packages belonging to them respectively.

(Here insert the names of the passengers, and whether cabin or steerage passengers, with the description and number of packages, containing their baggage, or the tools or implements of a mechanical trade.)

Vessel and cabin stores.

(Here detail what are remaining.)

And if merchandize shall be imported, destined to be delivered in different districts or ports, the quantities and packages so destined to be delivered, shall be inserted in successive order in the manifest, as aforesaid; and all spirits, wines and teas, constituting the whole or any part of the cargo of any vessel, shall also be inserted in successive order, distinguishing the ports to which the same may be destined, and the kinds, qualities and quantities thereof; and if merchandize shall be imported by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, in vessels other than the United States the manifests shall be of the form, and shall contain the particulars aforesaid, except that said vessels shall be described in manner following, viz.

Report and manifest of the cargo laden on board the (here insert the denomination and name of the vessel, and the port to which he belongs) whereof (here insert the master's name, and whether or not master during the voyage) burthen (here insert the nation where built) bound to (here insert the port or ports of destination) which cargo was taken on board at (here insert the port or ports where laden.)

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That if any goods, wares and merchandize shall be imported or brought into the United States, in any ship or vessel whatever, belonging in the whole or in part to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabit-

Forfeiture in having on board no manifeſt, or an imperfect one.

ants of the United States, from any foreign port or place, without having a manifeſt or manifeſts on board, agreeably to the directions in the foregoing ſection, or which ſhall not be included or deſcribed therein, or ſhall not agree therewith; in every ſuch caſe, the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum of money equal to the value of ſuch goods not included in ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, and all ſuch merchandize not included in the manifeſt, belonging or conſigned to the maſter, mate, officers or crew of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be forfeited: *Provided always*, That if it ſhall be made appear to the ſatisfaction of the collector, naval officer and ſurveyor, or to the major part of them, where thoſe officers are eſtabliſhed at any port, or to the ſatisfaction of the collector alone, where either of the other of the ſaid officers are not eſtabliſhed, or to the ſatisfaction of the court in which a trial ſhall be had concerning ſuch forfeiture, that no part of the cargo of ſuch ſhip or veſſel had been unſhipped after it was taken on board, except ſuch as ſhall have been particularly ſpecified and accounted for in the report of the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and that the manifeſts had been loſt or miſlaid, without fraud or colluſion, or that the ſame was or were defaced by accident, or incorrect by miſtake, in every ſuch caſe the forfeiture aforeſaid ſhall not be incurred.

Duties of maſters of veſſels in exhibiting manifeſts.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That every maſter or other perſon, having the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel, belonging in the whole or in part to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, laden with goods as aforeſaid, and bound to any port or place in the United States, ſhall on his arrival within four leagues of the coaſt thereof, or within any of the bays, harbours, ports, rivers, creeks or inlets thereof, upon demand, produce the manifeſt or manifeſts in writing, which ſuch maſter or other perſon is required as aforeſaid to have on board his ſaid ſhip or veſſel, to ſuch officer or officers of the cuſtoms, as ſhall firſt come on board his ſaid ſhip or veſſel, for his or their inſpection, and ſhall deliver to ſuch officer or officers a true copy or copies thereof (which copy or copies ſhall be provided and ſubſcribed by the ſaid maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſcuh ſhip or veſſel) and the officer or officers to whom the original manifeſt or manifeſts ſhall have been ſo produced, ſhall reſpectively certify upon the back thereof, that the ſame was or were produced, and the day and year on which the ſame was or were ſo produced, and that ſuch copy or copies as aforeſaid, was or were to him or them delivered, and by them examined with the original manifeſt; and ſhall likewiſe certify upon the back of ſuch copy or copies, the day and year on which the ſame was or were delivered, and ſhall forthwith tranſmit ſuch copy or copies to the reſpective collectors of the ſeveral diſtricts to which the goods, by ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, ſhall appear reſpectively to be conſigned; and that the ſaid maſ-

Officers of the cuſtoms certify manifeſts.

ter or other perſon ſo having the charge or command of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall in like manner produce to the officer or officers of the cuſtoms who ſhall firſt come on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, upon her arrival within the limits of any diſtrict of the United States, in which the cargo, or any part thereof, is intended to be diſcharged or landed, for his or their inſpection, ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts as aforeſaid; and ſhall alſo deliver to him or them a true copy or copies thereof (ſuch copy or copies alſo to be provided and ſubſcribed by the ſaid maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel) the production of which ſaid manifeſt or manifeſts, and the delivery of which ſaid copy or copies thereof, ſhall alſo be certified by the ſaid officer or officers of the cuſtoms, who ſhall ſo firſt come on board the ſaid ſhip or veſſel on her arrival within the limits of any ſuch diſtrict, upon the back of the ſaid original manifeſt or manifeſts, with the particular day and year when ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts was or were produced to ſuch officer or officers, and when he or they ſo received the ſaid copy or copies thereof; and ſuch officer or officers is and are hereby required, forthwith to tranſmit or cauſe to be tranſmitted the ſaid copy or copies of the ſaid manifeſt or manifeſts, to the collector of that diſtrict; and the ſaid maſter or perſon having the charge or command of the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, ſhall afterwards produce and deliver the ſaid original manifeſt or manifeſts ſo certified, to the ſaid collector; and when any manifeſt ſhall be produced, upon which there ſhall be no certificate from any officer of the cuſtoms as before mentioned, the maſter or commander producing the ſame, ſhall be required to make oath or affirmation that no officer has applied for, and that no endorſement has taken place on any manifeſt of the cargo of ſuch veſſel: *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained, ſhall be conſtrued to require of ſuch maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, the delivery of more than one copy of each manifeſt to the officer or officers aforeſaid, who ſhall firſt come on board of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, within four leagues of the coaſt of the United States aforeſaid, and one other copy to ſuch officer or officers as ſhall firſt come on board within the limits of any diſtrict for which the cargo of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, or ſome part thereof, ſhall be conſigned or deſtined, or ſhall be conſtrued to require the delivery of any ſuch copy to any other officer; but it ſhall be ſufficient in reſpect to any ſuch other officer, to produce and ſhew to him the ſaid original manifeſt or manifeſts, and the certificate or certificates thereupon; and the form of the certificate aforeſaid, to be endorſed on an original manifeſt, ſhall be as follows, to wit:

Form of certificate on an original manifeſt.

I (A. B.) certify that the within manifeſt was this day produced to me as the original manifeſt of the cargo on board the (inſert the denomination and name of the veſſel) whereof (inſert the name) is maſter, from (inſert the port laſt from) In witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſigned my name, this day of

Form of certificate on a copy of a manifeſt.

And the form of the certificate aforeſaid, to be endorſed on the copy of a manifeſt, ſhall be as follows, to wit:

I (A. B.) certify that I have examined the within manifeſt, produced to me this day as a copy of the original manifeſt of the cargo on board the (inſert the denomination and name of the veſſel) whereof (inſert the name) is maſter, from (inſert the port laſt from) with the original and find the ſame to agree: In witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſigned my name, this day of

Penalty on not exhibiting manifeſts, &c.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That if the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel, laden as aforeſaid, and bound to any port or place in the United States, ſhall not upon his arrival within four leagues of the coaſt thereof, or within the limits of any diſtrict thereof, where the cargo of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, or any part thereof, is intended to be diſcharged, produce ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts as are heretofore required, in writing, to the proper officer or officers upon demand thereof, and alſo deliver ſuch copy or copies thereof as aforeſaid, according to the directions of this act, in each caſe, or ſhall not give an account of the true deſtination of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, which he is hereby required to do, upon requeſt of ſuch officer or officers, or ſhall give a falſe account of ſuch deſtination in order to evade the production of the ſaid manifeſt or manifeſts, the ſaid maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall forfeit, for every ſuch neglect, refuſal or offence, a ſum not exceeding five hundred dollars; and if ſuch officer or officers, firſt coming on board in each caſe, within the diſtance or limits aforeſaid, ſhall neglect or refuſe to certify on the back of ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, the production thereof, and the delivery of ſuch copy or copies reſpectively, as are herein before directed to be delivered to ſuch officer or officers; every ſuch officer ſo neglecting or refuſing, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred dollars. And the officer or officers who may apply to the maſter or perſon having the charge or command of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, reſpecting any of the proviſions in this and the foregoing ſections, and who ſhall not receive full ſatisfaction therein, are hereby required to make a return in writing of the name of the veſſel and maſter ſo offending, in any or all of the particulars required, immediately, or as ſoon after as poſſible, to the collector of the diſtrict to which ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be conſidered to be bound.

Penalty on the officer omitting to certify manifeſts, &c.

Penalty on unlading goods without authority.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That if after the arrival of any ſhip or veſſel, ſo laden with goods as aforeſaid, and bound to the United States, within the limits of any of the diſtricts of the United States, or within four leagues of the coaſt thereof, any part of the cargo of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be unladen for any purpoſe whatever, from out of ſuch ſhip or veſſel as aforeſaid, before ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall come to the proper place for the diſcharge of her cargo, or ſome part thereof, and ſhall be there duly authorized by the proper officer

or officers of the cuſtoms to unlade the ſame, the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and the mate, or other perſon next in command, ſhall reſpectively forfeit and pay the ſum of one thouſand dollars, for each ſuch offence; and the goods, wares and merchandize, ſo unladen and unſhipped, ſhall be forfeited and loſt, except in the caſe of ſome unavoidable accident, neceſſity or diſtreſs of weather; of which unavoidable accident, neceſſity or diſtreſs, the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall give notice to, and together with two or more of the officers or mariners (of which the mate or other perſon next in command ſhall be one) on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall make proof upon oath before the collector, or other chief officer of the cuſtoms of the diſtrict within the limits of which ſuch accident, neceſſity or diſtreſs ſhall happen, or before the collector or other chief officer of the firſt diſtrict of the United States, within the limits of which ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall afterwards arrive, if the ſaid accident, neceſſity or diſtreſs ſhall have happened not within the limits of any diſtrict, but within four leagues of the coaſt of the United States; which oath the ſaid collector, or other chief officer, is hereby authoriſed and required to adminiſter.

Forfeiture of ſuch goods.

Exception in caſe of neceſſity.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That if any goods, wares and merchandize, ſo unladen from on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be put or received into any other ſhip, veſſel or boat, except in the caſe of ſuch accident, neceſſity or diſtreſs as aforeſaid, to be notified and proved as aforeſaid, the ſaid maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of any ſuch ſhip, veſſel or boat, into which the ſaid goods, wares or merchandize ſhall be ſo put and received, and every other perſon aiding and aſſiſting therein, ſhall forfeit and pay treble the value of the ſaid goods, wares or merchandize, and the ſhip, boat or veſſel, in which they ſhall be ſo put, ſhall be forfeited and loſt.

Penalty on aiding in ſuch unlading of goods.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ſhip or veſſel which ſhall have arrived within the limits of any diſtrict of the United States, from any foreign port or place, ſhall depart, or attempt to depart from the ſame, unleſs to proceed on her way to ſome more interior diſtrict to which ſhe may be bound, before report or entry ſhall have been made by the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, with the collector of ſome diſtrict of the United States, the ſaid maſter or other perſon having ſuch charge or command, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of four hundred dollars; and it ſhall be lawful for any collector, naval officer, ſurveyor, or commander of any of the cutters hereinafter mentioned, to arreſt and bring back, or cauſe to be arreſted and brought back, ſuch ſhip or veſſel, to ſuch port of the United States to which it may be moſt conveniently done. *Provided*, That if it ſhall be made to appear by the oath of the ſaid maſter, or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and

Penalty on ſailing from a diſtrict before entry is made.

of the perſon next in command, or other ſufficient proof to the ſatisfaction of the collector of the diſtrict, within which ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall afterwards come, or to the ſatisfaction of the court in which the proſecution for ſuch penalty may be had, that the ſaid departure or attempt to depart, was occaſioned by diſtreſs of weather, purſuit or dureſs of enemies, or other neceſſity the ſaid penalty ſhall not be incurred.

Within what time report is to be made.

Sec. 30 *And be it further enacted*, That within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any ſhip or veſſel, from any foreign port or place, at any port of the United States eſtabliſhed by law, at which an officer of the cuſtoms reſides, or within any harbour, inlet or creek thereof, if the hours of buſineſs at the office of the chief officer of the cuſtoms at ſuch port will permit, or as ſoon thereafter as the ſaid hours will permit, the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall repair to the ſaid office, and ſhall make report to the ſaid chief officer, of the arrival of the ſaid ſhip or veſſel; and within forty-eight hours after ſuch arrival, ſhall make a further report in writing, to the collector of the diſtrict, which report ſhall be in the form, and ſhall contain all the particulars required to be inſerted in a manifeſt, as the caſe may be; and the ſaid maſter, or perſon having the charge or command of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall declare to the truth of ſuch report or manifeſt, as the ſame ought to be in conformity to this act; which declaration ſhall be on oath or ſolemn affirmation, before the ſaid collector of the diſtrict, in the manner and form following, to wit:

Oath on making report.

I (A. B.) do ſolemnly ſincerely and truly ſwear (or affirm) that the report and manifeſt ſubſcribed with my name, and now delivered by me to the collector of the diſtrict of (inſert the name of the diſtrict) contains, to the beſt of my knowledge and belief, a juſt and true account of all the goods, wares and merchandize, including packages of every kind and nature whatſoever, which were on board the (inſert the denomination and name of the veſſel) at the time of her ſailing from the port of (here inſert the name of the port or place the veſſel laſt ſailed from) or which have been laden or taken on board at any time ſince, and that the packages of the ſaid goods are as particularly deſcribed as in the bills of lading, ſigned for the ſame by me, or with my knowledge; that I am at preſent, and have been during the voyage, maſter of the ſaid veſſel, (or inſert, if otherwiſe, ſpecifying how long he has been maſter) that no package whatſoever, or any goods, wares or merchandize have been unladen, landed, taken out, or in any manner whatever removed from on board the ſaid (inſert the denomination and name of the veſſel) ſince her departure from the ſaid port of (inſert the name of the laſt port ſhe ſailed from) except ſuch as are now particularly ſpecified and declared in the abſtract or account herewith, and that the clearance and other papers, now delivered by me to the collector, are all that I now have, or have had, that any way relate to the cargo of the ſaid veſſel. And I do further